

**LARUE COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS.								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
		Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		PONDS, DITCHES, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS.								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.								
Larue	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i>	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.								
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	3	0	0	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Larue	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	2	0	1	0	0
		Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.								
Larue	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i>	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).								
Larue	Insects	<i>Calephelis muticum</i>	Swamp Metalmark	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Larue	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus cnephosus</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Larue	Insects	<i>Stenonema bednariki</i>	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY.								
Larue	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
		LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Larue	Reptiles	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.								
Larue	Reptiles	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
		THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.								
Larue	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
Larue	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Larue	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Larue	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Larue	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	1	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Larue	Breeding Birds	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2 S3N	1	0	0	0	0
		Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).								
Larue	Communities	<i>Calcareous sub-xeric forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Larue	Communities	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0